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English version

Fairground and amusement park machinery and structures - Safety

Machines et structures pour fêtes foraines et parcs
d'attraction - Sécurité

Fliegende Bauten und Anlagen für Veranstaltungsplätze
und Vergnügungsparks - Sicherheit

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Contents

	page
Foreword.....	6
1 Scope	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms and definitions	11
4 Symbols	12
5 Common requirements for design analysis and examination	12
5.1 Design documents.....	12
5.1.1 General.....	12
5.1.2 Description of design and operation	13
5.1.3 Design and manufacturing drawings.....	13
5.1.4 Principles of analysis	13
5.2 Selection of materials.....	14
5.2.1 General.....	14
5.2.2 Recommended steels.....	14
5.2.3 Aluminium alloy	15
5.2.4 Timber.....	15
5.2.5 Plastic composites	15
5.2.6 Concrete	15
5.2.7 Fasteners	15
5.3 Design loads.....	16
5.3.1 General.....	16
5.3.2 Permanent actions.....	16
5.3.3 Variable actions	16
5.3.4 Seismic forces.....	22
5.3.5 Applicable coefficients for impacts, the vibration of structural components directly travelled over and collisions	22
5.3.6 Load combinations	23
5.4 Structural analysis – Principles	24
5.4.1 General.....	24
5.4.2 Analysis principles for various types of rides.....	24
5.4.3 Roller coasters with rail track bound vehicles	30
5.4.4 Other railways with track bound vehicles.....	37
5.4.5 Grandstands.....	37
5.5 Verification of stability	37
5.5.1 Safety against overturning, sliding and lifting	37
5.5.2 Ground anchorages.....	40
5.5.3 Further requirements	43
5.5.4 Ground support for packing.....	43
5.6 Verification of strength	44
5.6.1 General.....	44
5.6.2 Predominantly static stress.....	44
5.6.3 Fluctuating stress.....	45
5.6.4 Bolts	48
5.6.5 Ropes, chains, safety devices, connectors and adapters.....	50
5.7 Structural design and workmanship.....	53
5.7.1 Arrangement, accessibility.....	53
5.7.2 Locking and safety devices for fasteners	53
5.7.3 Joints intended for dismantling	53
5.7.4 Designing of components subject to fluctuating loads.....	53
5.7.5 Supports	54

5.7.6	Central masts	54
5.7.7	Prevention of corrosion and rot.....	54
6	Requirements for design and manufacture of rides and structures.....	54
6.1	Risk reduction by prevailing design and safety measures	54
6.1.1	General.....	54
6.1.2	Hazard analysis.....	54
6.1.3	Risk reduction for platforms, ramps, floors, stairs and walkways.....	54
6.1.4	Risk reduction by the use of railings, fencing and guarding.....	56
6.1.5	Risk reduction in the case of access and egress	59
6.1.6	Risk reduction for passenger units	60
6.1.7	Risk reduction by special provisions.....	67
6.2	Supplementary safety requirements for various types of amusement device	68
6.2.1	Roundabouts with horizontal and/or vertical movements	68
6.2.2	Giant wheels, swings (with and without motor drives)	70
6.2.3	Roller coasters, flume rides, dark rides, railways and other rail-guided channel or trackbound devices.....	72
6.2.4	Maximum deceleration shall not exceed 0,7 g for an emergency and 0.5 g for normal stopping brakes (service brakes) unless special provisions for passengers are installed (lap bars, etc.).....	75
6.2.5	Side shows, booths, win-a-prize and sales stands, mazes, halls of mirrors, fun houses, labyrinths, hammers, ring the bell and similar	84
6.2.6	Temporary grandstands, maneges, etc.....	86
6.2.7	Shooting stands and trailers, shooting devices	86
6.3	Mechanical systems	88
6.4	Manufacture and supply	92
6.4.1	General.....	92
6.4.2	Manufacture	92
6.4.3	Supply.....	95
6.5	Initial approval, examination and acceptance – Recommended procedures	97
6.5.1	General.....	97
6.5.2	Initial approval of amusement devices.....	97
6.6	Provisions before supply and use	100
6.6.1	Log book.....	100
6.6.2	Official technical dossier	101
6.6.3	Identification marking	102
7	Operation and use of rides and structures	102
7.1	Introduction.....	102
7.2	Standard documentation	103
7.3	Requirements for Personnel	103
7.4	Duties of the controller	103
7.4.1	General.....	103
7.4.2	Buying and selling.....	104
7.4.3	Selection and training of staff.....	104
7.4.4	Build up and pull down	105
7.4.5	Care of equipment	107
7.4.6	Trial Operations and Checks.....	109
7.4.7	Operation.....	110
7.4.8	Special duties for the supervision of the operation.....	112
7.4.9	Maintenance, repair and modifications	116
7.5	Duties of the amusement device operator	117
7.6	Duties of the attendant.....	119
7.7	Independent examinations	119
7.7.1	Independent thorough examination	119
7.7.2	Installation examination.....	121
7.7.3	Examination after repair and modification.....	121
7.7.4	Reports	122
7.7.5	Examination intervals.....	122
7.8	Fire	122
7.8.1	General.....	122
7.8.2	Fire procedures.....	122
7.8.3	Provisions in case of fire	122
7.8.4	Access of emergency services	123

EN 13814:2004 (E)

Annex A (informative) Fatigue analysis	125
A.1 General.....	125
A.2 Symbols and definitions	125
A.3 Requirements for fatigue assessment.....	126
A.4 Fatigue strength of steel structures	127
A.4.1 Constant amplitude stress range (Palmgreen-Miner-Rule).....	127
A.4.2 Equivalent constant amplitude stress range at N	127
A.4.3 Equivalent constant amplitude stress range at $N_c = 2 \times 10^6$	128
A.5 Damage assessment for combined stresses.....	129
A.6 Formulae for life time prediction	130
A.6.1 General.....	130
A.6.2 Basic procedure.....	130
A.6.3 Calculation of fatigue life	130
Annex B (normative) Detailed analysis rules.....	132
B.1 Swings	132
B.1.1 General.....	132
B.1.2 Forces on struts.....	133
B.1.3 Safety of the swing against overturning	134
B.1.4 Motor driven swings.....	136
B.2 Ferris wheels	136
B.2.1 Loads	136
B.2.2 Dominant loading cases	138
B.2.3 Calculation.....	138
B.2.4 Erection.....	143
B.2.5 General indications.....	143
B.3 Chair-O-Planes and suspension roundabouts	143
B.4 Roundabout with floor (suspended floor and turntable roundabouts).....	148
B.5 Motor-driven vehicle attractions	149
B.5.1 Motor-driven vehicle attractions with carriageways for unidirectional driving (e. g. car racing tracks, multi storey car tracks, go-cart tracks, motor scooter tracks).....	149
B.5.2 Driving installations with arbitrary directions of driving (dodgem cars).....	150
B.6 Steep wall tracks.....	150
B.7 Globes.....	151
B.8 Installations for artistic aerial displays	151
B.9 Rotors	151
B.10 Toboggans.....	151
B.11 Rolling barrels.....	152
B.12 Travelling platforms	152
B.13 Turntables.....	152
Annex C (normative) Examination forms	153
C.1 Thorough examination form	153
C.2 Initial examination form	154
Annex D (normative) Electrical equipment and Control systems	155
D.1 Electrical equipment.....	155
D.1.1 General.....	155
D.1.2 Protection class of equipment	155
D.1.3 Sliding contacts	155
D.1.4 Earthing systems	155
D.1.5 Protection against electric shocks	155
D.1.6 Lightning protection measures	156
D.1.7 Lighting and emergency lighting	156
D.1.8 Overload and short circuit protection	156
D.1.9 Additional requirements for water rides	156
D.2 Control systems.....	156
D.2.1 General.....	156
D.2.2 Relevant standards.....	157
D.2.3 Safety related control systems elements	157
D.2.4 Stop functions.....	158
D.2.5 Safety related parameters.....	158
D.2.6 Passenger restraint status.....	159

D.2.7	Inhibiting or bypassing of safety functions	159
D.2.8	Control modes	159
D.2.9	Collision prevention by control systems	161
Annex E (informative)	Guidance on design of passenger containment.....	164
Annex F (informative)	Log Book for an amusement device.....	167
Annex G (informative)	Acceleration Effects on Passengers.....	187
G.1	Medical tolerance – General	187
G.2	Rides	187
G.2.1	General.....	187
G.2.2	Lateral acceleration (y-direction)	187
G.2.3	Vertical acceleration (z-direction)	187
G.2.4	Combination.....	187
Annex H (informative)	Provisions prior to use	191
H.1	General.....	191
H.2	Operation Authorisation or Permit	191
H.3	Competence	191
H.4	Operation authorisation or permit for used and imported devices.....	191
H.4.1	Procedure	191
H.4.2	Transfer.....	191
H.5	Prolongation and Transfer of the Operation Authorisation or Permit	192
H.6	Reports for the prolongation of an operation authorisation or permit	192
H.7	Testing	192
H.8	Inspection bodies	192
H.8.1	General.....	192
H.8.2	Qualification	193
H.8.3	Equipment availability.....	193
H.9	Installation Examination	193
H.10	Examples of examination intervals used by member states' regulations	193
H.10.1	General.....	193
H.10.2	Germany	193
H.10.3	Great Britain	196
H.10.4	Italy 196	
H.10.5	Netherlands	196
H.10.6	Sweden	196
Annex I (informative)	List of hazards	198
Bibliography	200

EN 13814:2004 (E)

Foreword

This document (EN 13814:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 152, "Fairground and amusement park machinery and structures - Safety", the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2005.

This European standard has been prepared under the mandate M/233 given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association. A European Directive concerning fairground and amusement machinery does not exist.

This European standard forms part of a series of two documents prepared by CEN/TC 152 for fairground and amusement park machinery and structures. The other document is prEN 13782, "Temporary structures – Tents – Safety"

In its present state this European Standard may require, where mentioned in the different clauses, the application of national standards since some of the basic EN-standards to be used in applying this European Standard are not yet available. The content of this European Standard brings together the different existing national regulations and guidelines as far as possible.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

The object of this document is to define safety rules related to structures and machines, which are either an integral part of, or constitute the amusement device itself. The safety rules are intended to safeguard persons against the risk of accidents caused by deficiencies in design, manufacture and operation of such structures and machinery. This document is based upon past experience and risk analyses.

Annex A is an informative part of this document providing guidance on the calculation of structural steel parts.

Annexes B and C are normative parts of this document giving detailed and necessary calculation or safety rules.

Annex D (normative) deals with electrical installations and control systems.

Annex E (informative) deals with guidance on passenger containment.

Annex F (informative) shows a typical layout of a log book for an amusement device.

Annex G (informative) Acceleration effects on passengers.

Annex H (informative) Provisions prior to use.

Annex I (informative) List of Hazards for amusement rides.

EN 13814:2004 (E)

1 Scope

This document specifies the minimum requirements necessary to ensure the safe design, calculation, manufacture, installation, maintenance, operation, examination and testing of the following: mobile, temporary or permanently installed machinery and structures e.g. roundabouts, swings, boats, ferris wheels, roller coasters, chutes, grandstands, membrane or textile structures, booths, stages, side shows, and structures for artistic aerial displays. The above items are hereafter called amusement devices, which are intended to be installed both repeatedly without degradation or loss of integrity, and temporarily or permanently in fairgrounds and amusement parks or any other locations. Fixed grandstands, construction site installations, scaffolding, removable agricultural structures and simple coin operated children's amusement devices, carrying not more than two children, are not covered by this document.

Nevertheless this document may be used in the design of any similar structural or passenger carrying device not explicitly mentioned herein.

Existing national rules on workers' safety are not concerned by this document.

This document is not applicable to amusement devices which are manufactured before the date of publication of this document by CEN.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 2, *Classification of fires.*

EN 3 (all parts), *Portable fire extinguishers.*

EN 286-1, *Simple unfired pressure vessels designed to contain air or nitrogen — Part 1: Pressure vessels for general purposes.*

EN 287 (all parts), *Approval testing of welders — Fusion welding.*

EN 288 (all parts), *Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials.*

EN 294:1992, *Safety of machinery — Safety distances to prevent danger zones being reached by the upper limbs.*

EN 418, *Safety of machinery — Emergency stop equipment, functional aspects — Principles for design.*

EN 573-3, *Aluminium and aluminium alloys — Chemical composition and form of wrought products — Part 3: Chemical composition.*

EN 696, *Fibre ropes for general service — Polyamide.*

EN 697, *Fibre ropes for general service — Polyester.*

EN 698, *Fibre ropes for general service — Manila and sisal.*

EN 699, *Fibre ropes for general service — Polypropylene.*

EN 700, *Fibre ropes for general service — Polyethylene.*

EN 701, *Fibre ropes for general service — General specification.*

EN 719, *Welding coordination — Tasks and responsibilities.*

- EN 729-2, *Quality requirements for welding — Fusion welding of metallic materials — Part 2: Comprehensive quality requirements.*
- EN 729-3, *Quality requirements for welding — Fusion welding of metallic materials — Part 3: Standard quality requirements.*
- EN 818 (all parts), *Short link chain for lifting purposes — Safety.*
- EN 919, *Fibre ropes for general service — Determination of certain physical and mechanical properties.*
- EN 954-1, *Safety of machinery — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 1: General principles for design.*
- EN 1050:1996, *Safety of machinery — Principles for risk assessment.*
- EN 1176 (all parts), *Playground equipment.*
- EN 1261, *Fibre ropes for general service — Hemp.*
- EN 1418, *Welding personnel — Approval testing of welding operators for fusion welding and resistance weld setters for fully mechanized and automatic welding of metallic materials*
- EN 1677 (all parts), *Components for slings — Safety.*
- EN 10025, *Hot rolled products of non-alloy structural steels — Technical delivery conditions.*
- EN 10027 (all parts), *Designation systems for steels.*
- EN 10083-1+A1, *Quenched and tempered steels — Part 1: Technical delivery conditions for special steels.*
- EN 10084, *Case hardening steels — Technical delivery conditions.*
- EN 10160, *Ultrasonic testing of steel flat product of thickness equal to or greater than 6 mm (reflection method).*
- EN 10164, *Steel products with improved deformation properties perpendicular to the surface of the product — Technical delivery conditions.*
- EN 10204, *Metallic products — Types of inspection documents.*
- EN 12385 (all parts), *Steel wire ropes — Safety.*
- EN 13411 (all parts), *Terminations for steel wire ropes — Safety.*
- EN 13889, *Forged steel shackles for general lifting purposes — Dee shackles and bow shackles — Grade 6; Safety.*
- prEN 14399 (all parts), *High-strength structural bolting for preloading.*
- EN ISO 898-1, *Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel — Part 1: Bolts, screws and studs (ISO 898-1:1999).*
- EN ISO 4014, *Hexagon head bolts — Product grades A and B (ISO 4014:1999).*
- EN ISO 4016, *Hexagon head bolts — Product grade C (ISO 4016:1999).*
- EN ISO 4017, *Hexagon head screws — Product grades A and B (ISO 4017:1999).*
- EN ISO 4018, *Hexagon head screws — Product grade C (ISO 4018:1999).*
- EN ISO 4032, *Hexagon nuts, style 1 — Product grades A and B (ISO 4032:1999).*
- EN ISO 4034, *Hexagon nuts — Product grade C (ISO 4034:1999).*

EN 13814:2004 (E)

EN ISO 5817, *Welding - Fusion-welded joints in steel, nickel, titanium and their alloys (beam welding excluded) - Quality levels for imperfections (ISO 5817:2003)*

EN ISO 7090, *Plain washers, chamfered — Normal series — Product grade A (ISO 7090:2000)*.

EN ISO 12100-1, *Safety of machinery — Basic concepts, general principles for design — Part 1: Basic terminology, methodology (ISO 12100-1:2003)*.

EN ISO 12100-2, *Safety of machinery — Basic concepts, general principles for design — Part 2: Technical principles (ISO 12100-2:2003)*.

EN 30042, *Arc-welded joints in aluminium and its weldable alloys — Guidance on quality levels for imperfections (ISO 10042:1992)*.

EN 45004, *General criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection*.

EN 60204-1:1997, *Safety of machinery — Electrical equipment of machines — Part 1: General requirements (IEC 60204-1:1997)*.

EN 60204-32, *Safety of machinery — Electrical equipment of machines — Part 32: Requirements for hoisting machines (IEC 60204-32:1998)*.

EN 60947 (all parts), *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear*.

EN 61496-1, *Safety of machinery — Electro-sensitive protective equipment — Part 1: General requirements and tests (IEC 61496-1:1997)*.

prEN 61496-2, *Safety of machinery — Electrosensitive protective equipment — Part 2: Particular requirements for equipment using active optoelectronic protective devices (IEC 61496-2:-)*.

EN 61558-1, *Safety of power transformers, power supply units and similar — Part 1: General requirements and tests (IEC 61558-1:1997, modified)*.

ENV 1991-2-3, *Eurocode 1: Basis of design and actions on structures — Part 2-3: Actions on structures — Snow loads*.

ENV 1991-2-4:1995, *Eurocode 1: Basis of design and actions on structures — Part 2-4: Actions on structures — Wind actions*.

ENV 1992 (all parts), *Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures*.

ENV 1993 (all parts), *Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures*.

ENV 1995-1-1, *Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures — Part 1-1: General rules and rules for buildings*.

ENV 1997-1, *Eurocode 7: Geotechnical design — Part 1: General rules*.

ISO 3755, *Cast carbon steels for general engineering purposes*.

ISO 6309, *Fire protection — Safety signs*.

ISO 7413, *Hexagon nuts for structural bolting, style 1, hot-dip galvanized (oversized tapped) — Product grades A and B — Property classes 5, 6 and 8*.

IEC 60364-4-41, *Electrical installations of buildings — Part 4-41: Protection for safety — Protection against electric shock*.

IEC 60364-5-54, *Electrical Installation of buildings — Part 5-54: Selection and erection of electrical equipment — Chapter 54: Earthing arrangements, protective conductors and protective bonding conductors*.

IEC 61508 (all parts), *Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety related systems*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

amusement device

any ride, structure, textile, or membrane structure or device, side stall, side show, tent constituting part of a ride, booths, grandstands, etc. which can be installed repeatedly without degradation or loss of integrity as well as temporarily or permanently at fairs, parks or any other locations

3.2

independent inspection body

any independent organisation capable of carrying out third party review, approval, examination and tests of amusement devices

3.3

initial approval

design and calculation review, verification, examinations and tests executed by the independent inspecting body before a ride is first made available for public use

3.4

log book

book or file containing all the necessary information about the use and history of any amusement device, including its design and initial approval

3.5

permit

authorisation to operate an amusement device in a particular member state granted by the legally authorised body after successful approval or examination

3.6

independent thorough examination

procedures and investigations necessary for the independent inspection body to decide whether the amusement device is in such a condition that it can continue to be operated safely, or whether it requires defects to be remedied immediately or within a specified time

3.7

licensing body

any national authorities or bodies legally authorised to issue a permit for operation of an amusement device and its log book

3.8

modification

any alteration to the hardware or software of an amusement device, including the introduction of a new safety critical component or the substitution of a safety critical component, which results in a deviation from the design specification

3.9

repair

restoration of safety critical components or safety critical assemblies to an acceptable condition by the mending of worn, damaged or decayed parts, which does not result in a deviation from the design specification of the original parts

3.10

safety critical component

any type of component of an amusement device on which the safety of the passengers is dependent

EN 13814:2004 (E)

3.11

passenger containment

components (for example seating, footwells, handrails and passenger restraints) designed to prevent passengers from moving outside a predetermined area on a ride either as a result of the ride forces or the behaviour of the passenger

3.12

passenger unit

part or parts of an amusement device in or on which the public is intended to ride

3.13

platform

horizontal or slightly inclined surface raised above the level of an adjacent area

3.14

operator

person appointed by the controller to be in charge of the operation of an amusement device at all times when it is intended to be available for the public

3.15

attendant

any person appointed to work under the control or direction of an operator, to assist in the operation of an amusement device available for use by the public

3.16

controller (ride controller)

person or organisation having overall control of an amusement device. This may be either an individual or corporate body owning an amusement device or the concessionaire or lessee who has been granted control of the device, by the owner, for a specified period

3.17

daily check

operational check made before the device is made available to the public, to determine whether or not an amusement device is in such condition that it may continue to be operated safely

3.18

trial run

proving run of an amusement device during which no passengers are carried

3.19

service

replacement or replenishment of components, including fluids which are designated to be replaced or replenished at specified intervals

4 Symbols

Any symbols connected with the respective units will be explained in the clauses concerned.

5 Common requirements for design analysis and examination

5.1 Design documents

5.1.1 General

The construction documents include all the documents required for the assessment of the stability and operational safety of the amusement device. They shall be provided for any subsequent approval by the independent inspecting bodies. These documents shall encompass all the design conditions pertaining to the operation of the amusement devices or structures. A description of the construction, operation and operational safety, design

drawings and a comprehensive stress, fatigue and stability analysis as specified in 5.1.4 are required for this purpose.

5.1.2 Description of design and operation

The amusement device, in particular its design, mode of utilisation and its structure shall be explained in this description. Adequate details of mechanical, (hydraulic, pneumatic) electrical and electronic equipment, including the control system shall be listed. The description shall include details of the particular features of the amusement device and of any alternative modes of installation which may exist. Also details of the main dimension and of motion spaces extending beyond these dimensions, limitations, design particulars and materials, motion systems, types of drive, velocities, accelerations, electrical equipment, work cycle and operating sequence and of any restrictions regarding the circle of users which may exist, shall be described.

5.1.3 Design and manufacturing drawings

These are required for all assemblies, subassemblies and individual components, the fracture or failure of which might endanger the stability or operational safety of the device. The drawings shall feature all the dimensions and cross section values required for testing and approval, including details of materials, structural components, fasteners, connectors, and also relevant velocities. The drawings shall include as a minimum:

- general drawings in plan view, elevation and sections, in a legible scale, depending on the size of the amusement device;
- indication of the necessary clearance around the moving parts;
- detail drawings showing all the structural subassemblies which are not clearly discernible on the general drawings, as well as detail drawings of connections and individual items of a structural, mechanical or electrical nature, which could affect the safety of the amusement device and its operation, shall be drawn to a larger scale;
- illustrations of the following items may be necessary for this purpose:
 - slewing gear, hoisting and swivelling mechanisms, including their support arrangements, drives and controls, lifting and swivelling ranges;
 - carriages, gondolas and similar, illustrated in all the required views and cross sections, with details of the overall dimensions, the internal dimensions of importance to the passengers (seats, side and back rests, leg and foot room), hand and foot holds and locking and securing devices;
 - motion gear with details of load, guide, and up stop wheels, bearings, axles, shafts and their attachment, liberty of movement in relation to the vehicle, steering and control, anti roll back devices, safety devices against derailment and overturning, buffers, trailer devices, protection devices, drives and brakes and anchoring to the foundation;
 - pneumatic and hydraulic circuits and electrical and electronic wiring diagrams.

5.1.4 Principles of analysis

5.1.4.1 Verification shall comprise the following:

- ultimate limit states analysis;
- fatigue limit states analysis;
- stability limit states analysis: i. e. bar buckling, plate and shell buckling;
- if required, verification of deformation limit states;
- verification of safety against overturning, sliding and lifting off;

EN 13814:2004 (E)

- dynamic analysis.

5.1.4.2 The above-mentioned verifications shall include at least the following details:

- design loads, taking into account the possible operating conditions or installation alternatives. In the case of moving parts, the velocity or the rotational speed and acceleration shall be stated. Special loads imposed during erection (e. g. parts walked on which are not designed for that purpose) should be specified and listed for demarcation;
- main dimensions and cross section values of all load bearing structural components and details relating to the assessment of the fatigue strength;
- details of materials and components;
- determination of the most unfavourable (maximum/minimum stress and stress range) stresses and details relating to the strength of the load bearing structural components and fasteners. If calculation seems insufficient to evaluate limit states of assemblies, the analysis may be replaced by testing to the relevant testing standard. The testing laboratory shall conduct the appropriate number of tests, samples, the testing procedure, the reporting, etc., according to the relevant European Standard or in absence of those to equivalent national standards;
- details of elastic deformations (flexure, torsion), in as much as such details affect the stability or operating safety of the device;
- details of those structural components which require special examination and inspection in accordance with 5.6.3.2.

5.2 Selection of materials

5.2.1 General

Only materials in respect of which design data are featured in European Standards for buildings may be used for structural components.

Other materials may only be used on condition that proof of their serviceability has been established. The designer shall give special consideration to structural joints which are to be welded and the weldability of the selected metals in accordance with European Standards.

5.2.2 Recommended steels

5.2.2.1 Steels for structural components:

- S235JRG2 in accordance with EN 10025
- S275JR in accordance with EN 10025
- S355JO in accordance with EN 10025
- GS-52 in accordance with (ISO 3755)¹⁾
- 2 C 35 in accordance with EN 10083-1¹⁾

5.2.2.2 Steels for machine components:

- S235JRG2 in accordance with EN 10025
- S355JO in accordance with EN 10025

—	E 295	in accordance with EN 10027 (all parts) ¹⁾
—	E 335	in accordance with EN 10027 ¹⁾ (all parts)
—	E 360	in accordance with EN 10027 (all parts) ¹⁾
—	2 C 22	in accordance with EN 10083-1 ¹⁾
—	16MnCr5	in accordance with EN 10084 ¹⁾
—	20MnCr5	in accordance with EN 10084 ¹⁾
—	2 C 45	in accordance with EN 10083-1 ¹⁾
—	2 C 60	in accordance with EN 10083-1 ¹⁾
—	34CrNiMo6	in accordance with EN 10083-1 ¹⁾
—	41Cr4	in accordance with EN 10083-1 ¹⁾
—	42CrMo4	in accordance with EN 10083-1 ¹⁾
—	51CrV4	in accordance with EN 10083-1 ¹⁾
—	GS-45.3	in accordance with ISO 3755 ¹⁾

Other steel grades for which technological material data (mechanical and chemical properties) are featured in European Standards or in absence of those in equivalent national standards may also be used.

5.2.3 Aluminium alloy

Aluminium alloys shall be selected in accordance with EN 573-3 or other European Standards or equivalent national standards.

For members and fasteners aluminium alloys with a ratio $f_{0,2\%}/f_u > 0,85$ and an elongation (rupture) of less than $\varepsilon \leq 8\%$ shall not be used.

5.2.4 Timber

Selection of timber shall be in accordance with the standards referred to in ENV 1995-1-1.

5.2.5 Plastic composites

Selection of plastic composites shall be in accordance with European Standards, or in absence of those, to national standards for structural use of plastic composites.

5.2.6 Concrete

The selection of concrete grade shall be in accordance with ENV 1992 (all parts) for structural use of concrete.

5.2.7 Fasteners

Screws and bolts shall be selected from property classes 4.6, 5.6, 6.8, 8.8 and 10.9 in accordance with EN ISO 898-1.

1) Not for welded parts.

EN 13814:2004 (E)

Rivets shall be selected according to European Standards or in their absence to national standards.

Blind rivets shall be selected according to European Standards or in their absence, to national standards, or when their capacity for the assigned purpose is experimentally proven in accordance with ENV 1993-1-1 and 5.1.4.2.

5.3 Design loads

5.3.1 General

In general all the applicable actions shall be chosen in accordance with ENV 1991 (all parts). Adaptations, due to the special nature of amusement devices, are stated hereafter.

5.3.2 Permanent actions

For amusement devices in general a very precise assumption of the permanent actions is possible. Where variations can occur, the values G_{kh} and G_{kl} shall be taken into account when assessing the most likely structural response. Elsewhere a single characteristic value G_k is sufficient.

- G_k characteristic value of permanent action
- G_{kh} upper characteristic value
- G_{kl} lower characteristic value

Included in the above values is the actual dead load of the load bearing structure, the accessories and the technical equipment required for operation, including cladding, fabrics and other decorative elements. The wet and dry condition of material is accounted for in G_{kh} and G_{kl} .

The permanent actions shall be determined in accordance to ENV 1991 (all parts). The actual weight of machine components, electrical equipment, carriages, gondolas and the like shall be verified.

5.3.3 Variable actions

5.3.3.1 Imposed loads

5.3.3.1.1 General

These consist of the external loads and imposed deformations (e. g. imposed loads, gyroscopic loads, dynamic loads, wind and snow loads, temperature or settlement) acting on a structural component, which may vary in magnitude, direction and point of application (variation in time and space) during normal operation.

5.3.3.1.2 Vertical imposed loads

5.3.3.1.2.1 On passenger carrying units (vehicles, cars, gondolas) the following loads shall be assumed:

- For each person over 10 years of age
 - $Q_k = 0,75$ kN for all fatigue calculations and for units with two or more passengers;
 - $Q_k = 1,0$ kN for units with one passenger (for static stress calculation only);
- For each person of 10 years or less
 - $Q_k = 0,40$ kN in both cases.

Where the reduced loadings for person of 10 years or less are employed there may be need to refer to 7.4.7.4.

5.3.3.1.2.2 The following vertical imposed loads shall be applied for any area designed for access by foot.

Universal, public access:

$$q_k = 3,5 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

for floors, stairways, landings, ramps, entrances, exits and other similar features in rides and facilities;

$$q_k = 5,0 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

for grandstands, their stairways and landings; and as a superior value, if particularly dense crowds are anticipated for the above mentioned categories.

$$q_k = 2 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

for the revolving or boom area walked on by the public during operation (load and unload); or twice the full passenger load of all carriages according to 5.3.3.1.2.1, whichever is the more unfavourable, in order to make the necessary allowance for change of passengers.

$$Q_k = 1 \text{ kN per step}$$

for stairs; alternatively, an area load in accordance with above clauses, whichever is the more unfavourable.

$$q_k = 1,5 \text{ kN/m}$$

for seat boards of rows of seats per seat run and for floors between fixed rows of seats, unless higher loads result from the application of area loads ($q_k = 3,5 \text{ kN/m}^2$).

Not open for public access:

$$q_k = 1,5 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

for all floors, platforms, ramps, staircases, catwalks, stages and the like which are walked over by individual persons or $Q_k = 1,5 \text{ kN}$ individual load, whichever is the more unfavourable.

5.3.3.1.3 Horizontal imposed loads

5.3.3.1.3.1 The following horizontal imposed loads shall be applied for parapets, fences, railings, wall panels, and other similar features:

When bounding floors intended for public access designed for $q_k = 3,5 \text{ kN/m}^2$:

— $p_k = 0,5 \text{ kN/m}$

— at hand rail height;

— $p_k = 0,1 \text{ kN/m}$

— at intermediate rail height.

When bounding floors intended for public access designed for $q_k = 5,0 \text{ kN/m}^2$:

— $p_k = 1 \text{ kN/m}$

— at hand rail height;

— $p_k = 0,15 \text{ kN/m}$

— at intermediate rail height.

When bounding floors not intended for public access designed for $q_k = 1,50 \text{ kN/m}^2$: